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chapter. The new higher rents were occasioned chiefly in two ways: the extension of cultivation over the fringe of waste land surrounding the manor, and the allotting to tenants of fresh portions of the demesne land, afforded the lord a chance to fix a rent unhampered by custom. Another closely related subject that is discussed here for the first time, it is thought, is the growth of a land market. Such a development was going on quietly during the centuries preceding the sixteenth, preparing the way for the rapid shifting of tenures that was to occur after 1500. This new land market was due to petty peasant transactions tolerated by the lords, and to the chance for small speculation afforded by the cultivation of the waste land; it was accelerated by the vacant tenancies left by the Black Death. A lucid explanation of the status, legal and economic, of the freeholders, adds a mite to the worth of the book.

Though a deep insight into English history, afforded by the discussion of the social revolution brought about by the agrarian changes and their reaction on the state, makes the book one of greatest value to the student of the sixteenth century, yet one lays it down with the impression that as yet not even the approximate extent of the enclosure movement, as to either acres or ejected tenants, is known or is likely to be. Mr. Tawney's exhaustive treatment of the subject, in spite of an occasional statistical discrepancy will stand undoubtedly for years as the most complete and generally the most cogent explanation of the great agricultural changes of the century of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

S. F. BEMIS.

Historiographie de Charles-Quint. Par ALFRED MOREL-FATIO.
[Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études: Sciences Historiques
et Philologiques, Fascicule 202.] Première Partie. (Paris:
Honoré Champion. 1913. Pp. 369.)

THE lack of scientific historical works on the reign of the Emperor Charles V. in Spain forms a painful contrast to the wealth of accurate information available on almost every phase of his rule in Germany. Rightly recognizing that a thorough and painstaking analysis and criticism of the writings of the more important contemporary or nearly contemporary Spanish and Italian authorities on the period is a *sine qua non* of any permanent progress towards a satisfactory redressal of the balance, M. Morel-Fatio has given us the first installment of a really notable work on this important and almost completely neglected subject.

Whatever the precise date of the beginning of the employment of an official salaried historian in Castile, it is clear that under the emperor the importance of that position greatly increased, owing largely to the fact that the representatives of the nation in the Cortes began to take a vital interest in the matter and to demand a voice in the appointment of the *cronistas*. Of these official historians in the reign of Charles V., M. Morel-Fatio counts eight, who succeeded each other in the following order: Antonio de Guevara, bishop of Mondoñedo, better known to the

literary than to the historical world, Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, the opponent of Las Casas, Pedro Mexía, Florian de Ocampo (M. Morel-Fatio has terminated a protracted dispute by proving that he was still living in 1558), Barnabé Busto, tutor to the emperor's children, Juan Paez de Castro, critic of Zurita, Lorenzo de Padilla, and Alonzo de Santa Cruz, cosmographer rather than historian (Peter Martyr is omitted because he devoted himself solely to the history of the Indies). Limitations of the space forbid even the most meagre summary of the author's conclusions concerning these writers: we can only pay a passing tribute to the thoroughness and accuracy with which he has accomplished his task. It will probably be of interest to American readers to learn that by no means all the works of these chroniclers have been printed. Of Mexía's *Historia de Carlos Quinto* only the chapter on the Comuneros has seen the light: Ocampo's *Sucesos Acaecidos desde el Año 1521 hasta 1549* and *Sucesos desde 1550 hasta 1558* remain in manuscript, as do also the historical writings of Barnabé Busto and Alonzo de Santa Cruz. Some of them at least thoroughly deserve careful editing and publication. The manuscripts await the enterprising investigator at Madrid or the Escorial.

An entire chapter is devoted to the material concerning Charles and the Spain of his time which may be found in the various works of Jovius, and the influence of that "creator of modern journalism" on the historical writing of his day and generation. The *Vita di Carlo V.* by the Italianate Spaniard Alfonso de Ulloa, who did so much to render closer the literary relations of the two nations, and the lesser works about the emperor by Lodovico Dolce, Bernardo Tasso, and Francesco Sansovino are also fully described. The remainder of the volume is occupied with a careful edition of the Portuguese version of the Memoirs of Charles V., now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which has never been published before, and a new French translation of it, far more accurate than that put forth by Kervyn de Lettenhove in 1862. Both these translations, by the way, are really retranslations, because, despite Ranke to the contrary, the Memoirs were first dictated by the emperor, in 1550, in the French language.

M. Morel-Fatio promises us a second volume devoted to Sandoval's *Vida y Hechos*, and a third comprising the historians of special events in Charles's reign. Only those who have themselves ploughed wearily through the mazes of Spanish historiography, ancient and modern, can appreciate the extent of the services he has rendered. We have found only a few trifling misprints: page 42, in the heading, "Jinés" should be Ginés; page 137, eight lines from the bottom, "*langage*" should be *langages*; page 151, line 9, "III" should be IV. Credit might have been given to Señor de Laiglesia for his bibliography of Charles V. in the *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* (Vol. LV., pp. 520 ff.); it is, to say the least, less cumbersome and incomplete than that in his *Estudios*. But it is almost an impertinence to mention blemishes like these in a work which will prove indispensable to students of the sixteenth

century, and which is typical of the very best in modern French scholarship.

ROGER B. MERRIMAN.

The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy Men in England during the Interregnum. By LOUISE FARGO BROWN, Ph.D., Instructor in History, Wellesley College. [Prize Essays of the American Historical Association.] (Washington: American Historical Association; London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press. 1912. Pp. xi, 258.)

AMONG the most interesting phenomena of the historiography of the Puritan Revolution is the steady appearance of monograph after monograph upon particular phases of that important and, as it is beginning to appear, many-sided period. So far from having exhausted its possibilities, as many persons supposed not so very many years ago, Professor Gardiner's work has been but the introduction to study at once more detailed and more extended. Like the elucidation of the French Revolution which has gone along not dissimilar lines, the English revolutionary epoch is developing a literature which will presently make the rewriting of the whole history of the period imperative. The contributions of Professor Firth to the military and political side of the great struggle, with his promised contribution to its social and economic phases; the work of Bischoffshausen, Prayer, Bowman, and Jones in its foreign relations; of Inderwick and Notestein on the legal and superstitious side; of Rannie on the major-generals; of Hoenig and Baldock on its tactics and strategy; of Miss Hickson and Prendergast and Father Murphy on Ireland and of Douglas on Scotland; with others too numerous to mention here, has served not merely to illuminate the dark corners and supplement the monumental survey of Professor Gardiner; it has, slowly but surely, tended to alter our general view of the period.

In this long category of investigation the present work of Miss Brown occupies an unusually interesting and useful place. We have long since passed the time of abuse written by the Royalist enemies of Cromwell; we have gone through the Republican condemnation; we are still not quite out of the era of democratic praise; it is but natural that we should, especially at this present time, find historians of those other opponents of the Cromwellian régime who were not Royalist and for whom the term Republican is less than adequate. The Levellers and Diggers have found a chronicler, John Lilburne an apologist, Harrison and John Rogers, among others, their biographers. It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that the millennial sects, Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchists, should, as a body, have their day before the bar of history, as they had their share in the events of their time. How considerable that share was, Miss Brown has well indicated in her closing pages. But she has laid so much stress upon their opposition that one is apt to forget that it was their support which enabled Puritanism to reach its